

**UNITED STATES CODE**  
**TITLE 26. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE SUBTITLE A. INCOME TAXES**  
**CHAPTER 1. NORMAL TAXES AND SURTAXES SUBCHAPTER A.**  
**DETERMINATION OF TAX LIABILITY PART IV. CREDITS AGAINST TAX**  
**SUBPART A - NONREFUNDABLE PERSONAL CREDITS**  
**26 USC § 25D**

**§ 25D. Residential Energy Efficient Property.**

(a) Allowance of Credit- In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the sum of--

(1) 30 percent of the qualified photovoltaic property expenditures made by the taxpayer during such year,

(2) 30 percent of the qualified solar water heating property expenditures made by the taxpayer during such year, and

(3) 30 percent of the qualified fuel cell property expenditures made by the taxpayer during such year.

(b) Limitations-

(1) MAXIMUM CREDIT- The credit allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed--

(A) \$2,000 with respect to any qualified photovoltaic property expenditures,

(B) \$2,000 with respect to any qualified solar water heating property expenditures, and

(C) \$500 with respect to each half kilowatt of capacity of qualified fuel cell property (as defined in section 48(c)(1)) for which qualified fuel cell property expenditures are made.

(2) CERTIFICATION OF SOLAR WATER HEATING PROPERTY- No credit shall be allowed under this section for an item of property described in subsection (d)(1) unless such property is certified for performance by the non-profit Solar Rating Certification Corporation or a comparable entity endorsed by the government of the State in which such property is installed.

(c) Carryforward of Unused Credit- If the credit allowable under subsection

(a) exceeds the limitation imposed by section 26(a) for such taxable year reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under this subpart (other than this section), such excess shall be carried to the succeeding taxable year and added to the credit allowable under subsection (a) for such succeeding taxable year.

(d) Definitions- For purposes of this section--

(1) QUALIFIED SOLAR WATER HEATING PROPERTY EXPENDITURE- The term 'qualified solar water heating property expenditure' means an expenditure for property to heat water for use in a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer if at least half of the energy used by such property for such purpose is derived from the sun.

(2) QUALIFIED PHOTOVOLTAIC PROPERTY EXPENDITURE- The term 'qualified photovoltaic property expenditure' means an expenditure for property which uses solar energy to generate electricity for use in a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a residence by the taxpayer.

(3) QUALIFIED FUEL CELL PROPERTY EXPENDITURE- The term 'qualified fuel cell property expenditure' means an expenditure for qualified fuel cell property (as defined in section 48(c)(1)) installed on or in connection with a dwelling unit located in the United States and used as a principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) by the taxpayer.

(e) Special Rules- For purposes of this section--

(1) LABOR COSTS- Expenditures for labor costs properly allocable to the onsite preparation, assembly, or original installation of the property described in subsection(d) and for piping or

wiring to interconnect such property to the dwelling unit shall be taken into account for purposes of this section.

(2) **SOLAR PANELS-** No expenditure relating to a solar panel or other property installed as a roof (or portion thereof) shall fail to be treated as property described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (d) solely because it constitutes a structural component of the structure on which it is installed.

(3) **SWIMMING POOLS, ETC., USED AS STORAGE MEDIUM-** Expenditures which are properly allocable to a swimming pool, hot tub, or any other energy storage medium which has a function other than the function of such storage shall not be taken into account for purposes of this section.

(4) **DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN CASE OF JOINT OCCUPANCY-** In the case of any dwelling unit which is jointly occupied and used during any calendar year as a residence by two or more individuals the following rules shall apply:

(A) The amount of the credit allowable, under subsection (a) by reason of expenditures (as the case may be) made during such calendar year by any of such individuals with respect to such dwelling unit shall be determined by treating all of such individuals as 1 taxpayer whose taxable year is such calendar year.

(B) There shall be allowable, with respect to such expenditures to each of such individuals, a credit under subsection (a) for the taxable year in which such calendar year ends in an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount determined under subparagraph (A) as the amount of such expenditures made by such individual during such calendar year bears to the aggregate of such expenditures made by all of such individuals during such calendar year.

(C) Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be applied separately with respect to expenditures described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (d).

(5) **TENANT-STOCKHOLDER IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION-** In the case of an individual who is a tenant-stockholder (as defined in section 216) in a cooperative housing corporation (as defined in such section), such individual shall be treated as having made his tenant-stockholder's proportionate share (as defined in section 216(b)(3)) of any expenditures of such corporation.

(6) **CONDOMINIUMS-**

(A) **IN GENERAL-** In the case of an individual who is a member of a condominium management association with respect to a condominium which the individual owns, such individual shall be treated as having made the individual's proportionate share of any expenditures of such association.

(B) **CONDOMINIUM MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION-** For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'condominium management association' means an organization which meets the requirements of paragraph (1) of section 528(c) (other than subparagraph (E) thereof) with respect to a condominium project substantially all of the units of which are used as residences.

(7) **ALLOCATION IN CERTAIN CASES-** If less than 80 percent of the use of an item is for nonbusiness purposes, only that portion of the expenditures for such item which is properly allocable to use for nonbusiness purposes shall be taken into account.

(8) **WHEN EXPENDITURE MADE; AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE-**

(A) **IN GENERAL-** Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an expenditure with respect to an item shall be treated as made when the original installation of the item is completed.

(B) **EXPENDITURES PART OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION-** In the case of an expenditure in connection with the construction or reconstruction of a structure, such expenditure shall be treated as made when the original use of the constructed or reconstructed structure by the taxpayer begins.

(9) **PROPERTY FINANCED BY SUBSIDIZED ENERGY FINANCING-** For purposes of determining the amount of expenditures made by any individual with respect to any dwelling

unit, there shall not be taken into account expenditures which are made from subsidized energy financing (as defined in section 48(a)(4)(C)).

(f) Basis Adjustments- For purposes of this subtitle, if a credit is allowed under this section for any expenditure with respect to any property, the increase in the basis of such property which would (but for this subsection) result from such expenditure shall be reduced by the amount of the credit so allowed.

(g) Termination- The credit allowed under this section shall not apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2008.